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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CHINA

IPF:(1987-91) $176 600 000
(CPR/91/712) - Rehabilitation Assistance to Anhui Province Following the Flood Disaster

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	9 October 1991		
Expected duration:	One year		
Proposed executing agency:	Government (China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT))		
Government implementing agency:	Provincial Government of Anhui		
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 500 000	Source of funds:	SPR
Third-party cost sharing:	$1 017 100	Source of funds:	
		Australia	$157 100
		Finland	$240 000
		Italy	$370 000
		U.K.	$250 000
Total UNDP budget:	$1 517 100		

Project background

Between May 18 and July 19, 1991, China experienced one of its worst flood disasters in a century. China made an international appeal for assistance for flood victims in Anhui, Jiangsu and Henan Provinces in July 1991 and requested the United Nations to co-ordinate with multilateral and bilateral donors. The international community responded to the appeal with contributions amounting to approximately $180 million in Anhui Province alone. Assistance from 16 donors through a UNDP SPR-funded emergency relief project (CPR/91/711) amounted to $7.39 million. The proposed project (CPR/91/712) is a rehabilitation phase of the assistance to the flood victims in Anhui Province, the hardest hit out of the 18 provinces affected by the disaster.

The emergency situation is now under control. However, 14 million people (farmers and dependents) are in temporaty shelter with no current source of income. Summer and Autumn harvest have been lost and there is considerable risk that the winter harvest will not be possible due to 170,000 hectares still being under water creating further dependency for basic needs of shelter, food and water. Current estimates are that to maintain the food ration of 75 per cent of normal, another 2.5 billion kgs. of grain will be required through May 1992 when rehabilitation efforts should have resulted in a return to near normal

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production and income. There are extensive economic and social consequences resulting from the displacement of such a large population which will need to be thoroughly assessed in the formulation of resettlement and reconstruction strategies that integrate disaster mitigation measures in housing and human settlements planning and reconstruction. There are urgent requirements, in addition to provision of basic needs, to restore basic community services such as schools and hospitals.

Description of project

This rehabilitation project is a follow-up to the emergency relief project, CPR/91/711 Emergency assistance to the flood victims in Anhui, Jiangsu, and Henan Provinces which was also funded by SPR. A UNDP fact-finding mission to Anhui Province was undertaken from 20 - 27 September to prepare for this rehabilitation project. The development objective is the resumption of economic and social activities of the flood victims and the strengthening of provincial and local government capacity to manage disaster relief, rehabilitation and preparedness programmes.

The project aims at meeting immediate priority rehabilitation requirements for reconstituting services and renovating essential structures in a way in which vulnerability is reduced in the six poorest and most affected counties in Anhui Province. By completion of the project, 25 primary and secondary schools and 10 township and village hospitals/clinics in the six counties in Anhui Province will be rehabilitated. A limited number of rural industries will be also assisted through promotion of income-generating activities through the establishment of credit schemes and the provision of essential tools. The second immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the government's capacity at the provincial and county levels to co-ordinate and manage rehabilitation, and enhance disaster preparedness and long-term risk reduction measures.

Project activities will involve a combination of response to some of the most urgent needs for tangible reconstruction assistance to flood victims while supporting government efforts to develop a comprehensive rehabilitation strategy and integration of improved engineering and architectural techniques into reconstruction. It will, further, support the planning methodology and formulation of investment projects through activities such as on-the-job training in rehabilitation planning methodologies; familiarization of issues involved in disaster management using case studies as a basis for rehabilitation and recovery planning in Anhui; conduct pre-feasibility studies for resettlement, reconstruction of industry, water conservancy, sanitation and restoration of community services; advise on viable investment packages; and improve data collection and the operation of management information systems.

Inputs

UNDP will provide three work-months for a consultant in disaster management; three work-months for a sociologist; three work-months for an economist; three work-months for a consultant in management information system; three work-months for unspecified consultancy services; two UNVs for six work-months each; mission costs for UNDP and Government monitoring visits; nine work-months for a national consultant in sociology; nine work-months for a national consultant in physical planning; nine work-months for a national consultant in infrastructure; nine work-months for a national consultant in health and sanitation; nine work-months for a national consultant in education; equipment and materials required for reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools, hospitals/clinics and rural industries as well as management information system; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	295 000
Equipment	1 202 100
Miscellaneous	20 000
Total	1 517 100

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF UNION OF MYANMAR

IPF:(1987-91) $92 500 000
(MYA/90/021) - Programme Co-ordination & Logistics Support for United Nations System Border Area Development)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	9 October 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	GOM Border Area Development Committee (Sector: Regional Development)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 226 700 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 226 700

Project background

The Northern Border Areas of Myanmar have remained isolated and disadvantaged for decades resulting in insurgency activities and poppy/drug traffic.In 1989, the Government signed a peace accord with some of the ethnic groups and agreed to provide socio-economic assistance to improve the living condition of the population in the Border Areas on a priority basis. A total of Kyats 275 million ($44 million at the official exchange rate) has been invested since 1989 and the Government strategy has concentrated on establishing service centres and bases for operations and building physical infrastructure (roads and micro hydro electricity stations) and social infrastructure (hospitals and schools).

The Government formally requested assistance from UNDP and other United Nations Agencies to complement the national efforts. A joint United Nations System Needs Assessment Mission led by UNDP was fielded to the Border areas in March 1991. The Mission confirmed the critical need for poverty alleviation and human development and recommended that the United Nations assistance should initially concentrate in three regions namely Kokang, Wa and East Kengtung in the Shan State near the Thai/Chinese border. Most of the people in these areas are subsistence farmers who rely partly on poppy cultivation to supplement their meagre incomes. The productivity of land is very low and deteriorating due to excessive slash and burn cultivation. The farmers receive a meagre reward for opium which is barely enough to meet the essential needs of food and clothing. Health standards are poor, with the population threatened by malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and polio. The incidence of opiate addiction is rising rapidly. Children are particularly vulnerable, with virtually no immunization, rising HIV infection and the impact of drug abuse and war trauma. Education and training services are limited and the school enrollment is very low.

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Infrastructure and services are poorly developed with limited coverage of telegraphic, postal and radio communications to only the major centres. Limited power supplies are currently available in ten villages or town centres where diesel generators (2 to 100 kw) have been installed. The generators are operated for very limited periods (up to four hours per day) due to fuel shortages. Rural water supplies in most villages are from open water bodies, that are poorly protected and seasonally limited. There are no sanitary facilities in the villages.

A kind of blue-print for programme action in the short and medium term was adapted by Government and endorsed by eight United Nations agencies as plan for action, including UNCDF, UNICEF, IFAD, UNFDAC and UNDP. The United Nations system will support a comprehensive regional development programme (with a budget of $20 million) for the Border Areas. These will include projects/activities to increase incomes, and set in place viable activity to displace poppy production (agriculture, livestock, small business), improve living conditions and access to basic needs and services (health, nutrition, education) promote community involvement and build physical infrastructure (roads, electricity, water supplies). In view of the remoteness and isolation of the project areas and realising the enormous financial and technical resources needed for development, it is vital that the joint United Nations programme and activities proposed for the Border Areas be co-ordinated and have comprehensive logistic support. But rather than having components in several projects in a more cost-effective co-ordinated manner this project will provide the needed logistic support.

Description of project

This project will support a large multi-agency United Nations System Border Areas Development Programme and will provide co-ordination and logistics support services to projects under the larger development programme. Two field bases will be set up. A Management Expert, based in the project areas, will co-ordinate the logistics needs of various missions, consultancies and projects. Services provided will include efficient communications within the border areas and with Yangon, transportation, assistance in delivery of equipment (including customs clearance), and short-term accommodation and meals to cover the operations and maintenance costs. The Management Expert also will assist the United Nations Border Areas Co-ordination Committee in ensuring co-operation among the various United Nations agencies and projects.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 36 man-months for a management expert, 35 man-months for an administration and logistics officer, 98 man-months for three logistics assistants, 385 man-months for support personnel; premises (two logistics field offices); four vehicles, a radio/data communication system and other technical equipment; and miscellaneous costs mainly for operations and maintenance of equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	698 800
Equipment	410 200
Miscellaneous	117 700
Total	1 226 700

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF UNION OF MYANMAR

IPF:(1987-91) $92 500 000
(MYA/84/005) - Seed Development (Phase II)
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	9 October 1991
Expected duration:	Six Years
Proposed executing agency:	IBRD
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 264 400 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	$2 249 800
Total UNDP budget:	$3 514 200

Project background

Traditionally, rice is Myanmar's major agriculture and export commodity as well as a significant source of Government revenue. Some 12.5 million acres of paddy are sown annually, representing over 50 per cent of gross cultivated area. In 1977/78, the Government initiated a major effort to promote rice production through the introduction of the " high yielding variety (HYV) Programme ". At the same time, efforts were made to increase the area for growing medium staple cotton in upper Myanmar Dry Zone to supply the needs of national textile mills and increase yields through research and seed multiplication work. These efforts resulted in 50 per cent increase of national rice production between 1978-1985 and 50 per cent increase in medium-staple cotton yields around the same time. Pulses, another prominent crop in the agriculture sector account for seven per cent of total export trade (1982/83), and rank third among agricultural products. It is also a major source of protein for rural population. However, average yields are low due to inherent characteristics of available varieties and narrow range of genetic variation in indigenous cultivators. The success of the programmes in rice and cotton and the need to develop higher yielding varieties for pulses and other economically important crops called for concentrated effort to meet the expanded demand for quality seeds.

This project approved in 1985 was designed to give technical and institutional support to the World Bank/IDA credit of $14.628 million for plant/capital investment for Seed Development which include the establishment of nine seed processing and storage plants, improvements of 12 existing seed farms, and strengthening of five farms for applied research and plant breeding. The overall objective of the UNDP TA was to assist with the development of a modest but well-focussed seed programme and improve Myanmar's applied research capabilities for high quality and new varieties of seeds for seven economically important

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crops i.e. paddy, cotton, butter beans, chick pea, mung beans, pigeon pea and groundnuts.

To date, the project has strengthened the national capabilities in the fields of research and management, plant breeding, seed production, processing and storage, and farm mechanization. However, due to the disturbances in 1988 and the suspension of project activities for nine months before resumption, an extension of the project is required to complete planned project workplan and reflect new priorities/activities as a result of changes introduced in the country i.e. market economy after two decades of central planning.

A World Bank/IDA mission together with the UNDP field office evaluated the overall programme in November 1990 and concluded that the original project concept was still valid and that the project was economically and financially viable. The Mission recommended a project extension of one year and additional 35 man-months of consultancy services and additional training activities in seed contract growing and seed processing to complete the programme.

Description of project

The long-term objectives of the project remain valid to:(a) strengthen and modernize existing seed units with technical expertise and management capability for rapid dissemination of seeds for new crop varieties; (b) develop plant breeding and applied research programme; and (c) establish an efficient seed multiplication programme and through increased commercial production increase the export of rice and pulses. The activities and workplan of the project will be adjusted to include 17,000 small farmers as contract seed growers and provision for extension services. Private sector (though currently in its infancy) involvement for commercial production and possible exports of crops will be explored.

Project activities will include: (a) readjusting the scope of future work according to the new time frame and availability of funds for a timely and successful completion of the project; (b) ensuring continued co-ordination of project activities such as design specification, operation and management of seed processing plants; and (c) strengthening capacities and providing required training in seed processing and technology, seed contract growing and quality control.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 21 man-months for a team leader/seed processing expert, 12 man-months for a farm mechanization expert, two man-months for electrical engineering; 40 fellowships in seed-related production as well as group training; a vehicle, spare parts; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Subcontract	785 400
Training	458 000
Equipment	15 000
Miscellaneous	6 000
Total	1 264 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

IPF:(1987-91) $19 730 000
(DRK/90/007) - Electric Power Management System

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	16 October 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Electric Power Production and Dispatching Control Centre
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 203 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 700 000
Total UNDP budget:	$1 903 000

Project background

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has accorded highest priority to the capacity expansion of the power system. The current supply of power is insufficient to meet the growing demand for power, especially electric power to support the country's energy requirements. The current installed power generation capacity is 12,000 MW while maximum available capacity is 10,000 MW. While the Government's long-term strategy to expand the capacity of the power system is to increase the installed capacity to 19,000 MW by 1993 so that annual energy generated will be 100 billion KWH, its immediate priority is the need to optimize power supply system through the establishment of a modern electric power management system. Power is generated in hydro-electric plants and thermal plants in equal shares with coal being the main fuel utilized in thermal plants. Industry consumes about 60 per cent of total energy, Agriculture and transportation about 30 per cent and the remaining 10 per cent by the residential sector. It is estimated that the power deficit under the current pattern of utilization is at least 500 MW. Serious deficiencies both in installed generation capacity and the management, and distribution have affected power demand.

The Electric Power Production and Dispatching Control Centre (EPPDCC) in Pyongyang is the governmental body entrusted with the responsibility for monitoring and surveillance of the entire national power system including generation and transmission at voltage levels 110 KV and higher. In addition, the EPPDCC has the task of supervising 11 regional power dispatching centres.

The monitoring facilities provided presently are inadequate. They are slow and outdated

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in addition to being very limited (only three plants). The principal data collection means are telephones and telexes. This makes the functions required to be performed rather difficult, and does not permit planning, monitoring, and co-ordination activities to be conducted in an efficient manner. The situation can even be chaotic under emergency conditions when the power system is subjected to a disturbance and operator's intervention becomes crucial.

With respect to off-line computations, a second generation computer is being used at the EPPDCC for historical data recording and analysis. Its capability does not allow planning and logging activities to be processed. Hence, the Government has accorded a high priority to improving the reliability, quality and economy of the power supply to all sectors of the national economy and to the general population through the establishment of an effective supervisory and monitoring system.

A central theme of the new Country Programme for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea includes efforts to improve the efficiency in energy systems management, from the mining of coal, the adoption of cleaner coal technologies and promotion of alternate energy sources, and streamline distribution systems to increased conservation of energy.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to establish an electric power monitoring/management system to optimize the national power supply system by: (i) setting up a Monitoring Control System (MCS) linking a master control centre with eight stations as a pilot project to be subsequently replicated by the Government; and (ii) upgrading the capabilities of national staff in EPPDCC in various disciplines of electric power management.

At the end of the pilot project an effective management system will be established with a core group of national engineers, technicians and programmers trained in computer based power management operation and maintenance. A feasibility study for follow up investment for inclusion of other stations into the MCS will also be available.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of a CTA for six man-months; eight man-months for a control system consultant; two man-months for a communications consultant in the field of electric power management; 30 man-months for experts in system design and field supervision of installation under a subcontract; 16 man-months of an overseas fellowship; four man-months for a study tour; 40 man-months for in-country training; monitoring control system equipment for electric power dispatching (under subcontract), office equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	308 000
Subcontract	1 400 000
Training	120 000
Equipment	60 000
Miscellaneous	15 000
Total	1 903 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF MALAYSIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 8 864 000

(MAL/90/010) - National Spatial Planning

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	16 October 1991
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Economic Planning Unit (EPU)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 867 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 867 600

Project background

The main thrust of development planning in Malaysia in the last twenty years has been to promote rapid and sustained growth in an environment of social justice and stability. Priority has been given to the eradication of poverty and to ensuring a more balanced development and equitable distribution of wealth among regions and different segments of the population. Although all states in Malaysia have registered improvements in per capita GDP and household income during the same period, the relative position of the poorer states worsened. Thus, while absolute poverty has virtually disappeared in Malaysia, there remain discernible disparities in living standards among different regions of the country.

Malaysia's Second Outline Perspective Plan (1991-2000), elaborated with operational focus in the Sixth Malaysia Plan (1991-1995), has emphasized the importance of national spatial planning in the country's development process. Through rapid expansion and orderly distribution of development activities, it should be possible to achieve high growth levels, increased employment and income whilst reducing regional disparities and correcting imbalances between the states, rural and urban areas, and segments of the population. National spatial planning would be able to provide a comprehensive framework to bring this about. To this end, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

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Description of project

The project has two main objectives: (1) assist in the development of a national spatial planning framework through the preparation of technical reports/studies and the provision of advisory and consultancy services; and (2) build the skills and capabilities of the relevant staff from the Economic Planning Unit (EPU) and other government ministries/departments on various aspects of national spatial planning through on-the-job training (by working and/or inter-facing with international experts and consultants), participation in local workshops and seminars organized by the project as well as fellowships and study-programmes overseas. Some of the areas to be covered under the first objective are: spatial development analysis, government policy actions and intervention programmes, long-term regional development, sectoral policies, resource availability and utilization, rural/urban dynamics, economic and social infrastructure, growth-zones and critical poverty areas, strategic options for specific states, and monitoring & information systems.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a national spatial planner/CTA for 24 man-months, a resource development economist for 12 man-months, an associate expert - regional planner for 24 man-months, a UNV on information systems for 24 man-months, five short-term consultants (total of 10 work-months) on geographic information, industrial development, transport development, information planning and strategic spatial planning; eight NPPPs (total of 20 work-months) on specific issues of importance to spatial planning; fellowships, study visits and organization of local seminars/workshops; and reporting costs and sundries.

The Government will provide a national project director, 12-16 staffmembers of the EPU, 10-12 counterpart staff from relevant government departments, administrative support personnel, office accommodation, supplies and facilities. In addition, will make a cash contribution of M$ 260,000 for the purchase of two computers and a printer, one photocopying machine and three vehicles.

Financial data

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Personnel	595 800
Training	258 800
Miscellaneous	13 000
Total	867 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
ECUADOR

IPF:(1992-96) $12 000 000

(ECU/91/011) - Strengthening of Community Management for the Design and Implementation of Urban Human Settlements

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	23 October 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	HABITAT
Government implementing agency:	National Development Council (CONADE)(Ministry of Social Welfare)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 100 000
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 1 606 500 Source of funds: DANIDA
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 706 500

Project background

The Government of Ecuador seeks to improve access to basic services for the poorest segments of the population through increased community participation, making a special effort to increase the access to income-generating activities and social services by women. Already during the Fourth Cycle, UNDP has built up a strong presence in close collaboration with third-party donors such as Sweden and the Netherlands in this area with an emphasis on low-cost housing, community participation and gender specificity. Social indicators show that the oil based economy of the last two decades has not led to generalized improvements in living standards since 40 per cent of the urban and 65 per cent of the rural population continue to subsist under the poverty line. Women have been particularly affected by these deteriorating social conditions which constitutes an increasingly serious societal problem as expressed by the fact that 14.6 per cent of all households are headed by women.

High demographic growth rates and migration from rural areas are the main causes for the rapid expansion of spontaneous settlements in marginal urban areas. In the last ten years, a large number of families have migrated from rural to urban areas. This demographic shift has become most noticeable in the outskirts of the large cities. In Quito as well as Guayaquil, for example, this has resulted in the creation of spontaneous settlements, more than doubling their population each year. In fact, some of these settlements have currently reached the size of over 30,000 inhabitants.

In most of these areas there is a total lack of basic infrastructure, mainly a need for drinking water and sanitation. Subsequently, this situation is aggravated by the physical characteristics of the majority of the areas where these marginal settlements are

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established, since floods and mudslides are a constant risk; and constitutes a structural problem that challenges the capacity of the Central Government, particularly during the current period of budget restrictions which limits the assignment of resources to alleviating this situation. A profusion of fragmented and poorly planned activities as well as an insufficient delegation from the Central Government to the municipalities add to the complexity of this problem. In light of this, the Government requested UNDP assistnace under the present approval to generate assistance in the field of "Poverty and Social Participation".

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the communities to develop and undertake sound development initiatives. This process will improve living conditions at the local level, while including women as central actors.

The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of marginalized communities in the outskirts of Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca to design and implement their own housing and community-infrastructure projects.

Project activities grouped into four different categories will include: (a) strengthening the command and response capacity of local organizations through the identification of local needs and resources, as well as the training of leaders; (b) training women in the use of community resources, as well as in setting up micro-enterprises; (c) providing reources for building and improving houses, as well as basic services in the communities; and (d) assessing how the Government can sharpen its decentralization effort through strategies that will make governmental and non-governmental organizations work together.

Special emphasis will be given to the training of women, particularly heads-of-household and youth, in income generating activities; and training will also focus on providing the necessary skills to women so they can teach health, community organization, and environmental programmes to other community groups. These activities will be based on the studies of the conditions of women in the communities which will be affected by the project. The active participation of NGOs will be encouraged as subcontractors in fields where they hold comparative advantages such as training, the improvement of housing and waste disposal.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a chief technical adviser (60 work-months), an international consultant on decentralization (12 work-months); national consultants on training, appropriate technologies, low cost housing and community mobilization (94 work-months); three subcontracts with NGOs and community groups on design and implementation of housing construction and improvement schemes; in-service training for members of the community on community participation, gender analysis, community workshops, housing construction and environmental protection; project-related equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	722 700
Subcontract	554 300
Training	281 000
Equipment	95 500
Miscellaneous	53 000
Total	1 706 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE PHILIPPINES

IPF:(1987-91) $ 32 800 000

(PHI/89/020) - Human Resources Development in Environmental Planning and Management for Sustainable Development in the Philippines

Date of approval:	29 August 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$692 500 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$692 500

Project background

It is the policy of the Republic of the Philippines to ensure the sustainable use, development, management, renewal and conservation of the country's forest, mineral, land, offshore areas and other natural resources, including the protection and enhancement of the quality of the environment, and equitable access of the different segments of the population to the development and use of the country's natural resources, not only for the present generation but also for the future generations as well. The environment of the country is suffering from increasing population, unmanaged over-exploitation of natural resources beyond their sustainable level, and development efforts that ignored environmental sensitivities. The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan for 1987-1991 aims to uplift the plight of the poor, who are hardest hit by the crisis, and to alleviate poverty by achieving improved efficiencies, through retionalization of the public sector and the adoption of a people-oriented rural-based strategy. Sustainable growth and development will be pursued through a decentralized broad-based participatory approach, and the transformation of the poor into self-reliant and productive citizens activity participating in and contributing to the total development effort.

The reorganization of the Government is guided by the key organizational principles of decentralization, checks and balances, through devolution of more power from central units, strengthening of regional and local units as focal points of development efforts, and more active participation of people in decision-making and implementation of the development programs. The participation of the private sector, NGOs, community-based institutions and peoples' volunteer organizations will be harnessed in the identification, formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs supportive of the development goals, that will particularly take into consideration the needs of the people at the grassroots level. The development of a community-based resources management programme is also being intensified through the increased participation of beneficiaries and local communities in optimal resources development, management and protection activities, in order to remedy the constraints to equity and poverty alleviation, and to preserve the ecological balance for future generations. This

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will be done through optimum resource allocation and their sustainable utilization. An intensive information dissemination campaign is being mounted for mobilization of peoples' participation as custodians of the environment and for the development of consensual resource development programmes, through the provision of support activities such as training for upgrading the quality of human resources, development communication and technology transfer.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is, to upgrade and promote national capabilities for sustainable development planning at the regional and local levels, as part of the overall strategy for governmental decentralization, by promoting local self-reliance in the consideration and incorporation of environmental dimensions in regional development planning, and people's participation in its implementation and monitoring. The immediate objectives of the proje ct are to:(a) transfer environmental management expertise to the country's regions through a series of training activities and promotion of environmental awareness among the rural people; (b) develop and strengthen regional institutional infrastructure and capabilities for undertaking continued educational training activities in the field of environmental management; and (c) support and enhance environmental promotion activities at the grassroots level to attain the sustainability of natural resources that would benefit the subsistence livelihood practices that depend upon these resources for their sustenance, particularly benefiting the rural poor and women who are most affected.

The project will achieve this primarily through a series of training activities addressing selected target groups, using training materials, such as manuals, modules, handbooks, guidelines and audio-visual programs; training of trainers on their most efficient and effective utilization; a series of training activities in the three major regions of the country, separately for regional/provincial/local government officials, educators and regional NGOs/peoples' organizations; and practical training through case studies in the incorporation of environmental dimensions in development projects. In addition, high-ranking government officials and business executives will also be sensitized to the importance of environment for sustainable development. It is expected that the interactions generated at the grassroots level through the project will awaken and sustain the interests of the rural people at the subsistence level in order to achieve their increased involvement in the implementation and monitoring of environmentally sound rural development projects.

Inputs

UNDP will provide twelve man-months of foreign consultants (environmental training specialists) to prepare the training modules, manuals, handbooks and guidelines; 122 man-months of national consultants to conduct the series of training activities in the three regions, and separately for the various target groups; equipment for the preparation of the different training materials, especially the audio-visual programmes, and their utilization in the training activities; finances for foreign fellowships for advanced training in selected areas; and cost of study tours.

The Government will provide the support personnel for the successful facilitation of project implementation and physical facilities for implementing the various activities.

Financial data

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Personnel	257 000
Training	284 000
Equipment	140 000
Miscellaneous	11 500
Total	692 500

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MOZAMBIQUE

(MOZ/91/007) - Management Assistance to Labour-based Feeder Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Programme

IPF:(1987-91) $66 009 000
(1992-1996) $92 009 000

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	23 October 1991
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	ILO
Government implementing agency:	National Directorate of Roads and Bridges (Ministry of Construction & Water)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$5 852 600 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

Mozambique's classified road network is comprised of 27.000 km roads, 5000 km of which have asphalt pavement, the remainder being earth and gravel roads. The entire road network suffers from major pavement deficiencies to an extent that almost 70 percent of the roads are impassable. The poor conditions of the roads have made surface transport severely restricted. This is a major constraint for rural development, as necessary inputs cannot reach the target population, nor can agricultural surplus be brought to the market. Furthermore, the impassibility of roads has been the principal factor for the excessively high costs of relief activities in Mozambique, as airlifts often are the only way to reach those affected and in need for emergency supplies.A number of steps have been taken to improve the situation. The UNDP-funded pilot demonstration projects (MOZ/85/007), (MOZ/89/009) have shown the cost effectiveness and appropriateness of labour-based methods in the Provinces of Gaza, Inhambane and Manica demonstrating the feasibility of improving and maintaining secondary and tertiary roads using locally available manpower and materials; and have proved the employment potential of labour based works. (MOZ/85/007) Labour Based Feeder Road Rehabilitation project was evaluated in June 1989 by a joint Govt/UNDP/ILO Evaluation Team. The evaluation report confirmed the appropriateness of the labour intensive approach and strongly recommended a gradual expansion of the project. Other recommendations included the continuation of WFP inputs and the encouragement of female participation.

Having recognized the importance of road rehabilitation to economic and social recovery, the Government launched a Roads and Coastal Shipping Rehabilitation programme

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

(ROCS), which states the Government's policies and outlines an overall strategy for rehabilitation, human resources development and maintenance for these sectors. The National Directorate of Roads and Bridges (DNEP) launched, within the framework of ROCS, a National Feeder Road Programme (FRP). The FRP was presented to the International Donor Community during a National Workshop in October 1990, and received positive responses from a wide range of organization. The strategy is to rehabilitate between 1992-96 approximately 2400 km of secondary and tertiary Feeder Roads in 40 priority districts to all-weather gravel roads, using labour intensive methods. Simultaneously, sustainable road maintenance systems, which rely on local resources and local participation are to be introduced on the rehabilitated roads. Accordingly, a consortium of donors has agreed to fund the programme.

Description of project

This Umbrella Project Document provides a general framework for a number of project components for which agreements will be concluded with different donor agencies. These agreements will cover the actual rehabilitation and maintenance works in the field. The main objective of the project is to develop and strengthen DNEP's institutional capacity to effectively plan, programme, guide, control and coordinate a nation-wide labour based Feeder Roads Programme, funded by a donor consortium and executed at Provincial and district levels by the Provincial Road and Bridges Enterprise (ECMEP's). About 2400 km. of secondary/tertiary roads are expected to be rehabilitated to all weather gravel standards using labour-intensive methods.

A Core Management Unit will collaborate with the DNEP at Central level and ECMEPs at Provincial level in effective management of the FRP: development of policies and procedures; overall co-ordination; logistics and procurement of equipment; institutional capacity building through implementation of training programme; monitoring through regular field visits and quarterly Steering Committee Meetings. The project also provides the framework for Technical Assistance support to segments of the programme where only donor capital assistance inputs are available (such as UNCDF support of two labour-intensive brigades and one mechanized brigade in the Angoche district of Nampula provinces). At the provincial and district levels the project will provide assistance to the ECMEP's to increase their capacity to effectively plan, execute and control labour-based feeder road rehabilitation and maintenance works, establishing road rehabilitation and maintenance brigades in the FRP priority districts; and training of ECMEP site supervisors in management of labour-based road rehabilitation works and to control maintenance activities.

Inputs

UNDP will provide at the central level: one civil engineer, CTA (60 man-months); one training Adviser (30 man-months); a mechanical adviser (60 man-months);a logistic officer (60 man-months); one UNV monitor/counterpart specialist (60 man-months); at the regional level: three construction advisers (162 man-months); three UNV accountants (162 man-months); technical assistance to UNCDF road project MOZ/89/C02: one project manager (42 man-months); one road engineer mechanized brigade (42 man-months); one road engineer/labour intensive brigade (42 man-months); one mechanical foreman/mech.brigade (42 man-months); one mechanical foreman/labour intensive brigade (42 man-months); one bridge engineer (42 man-months); one UNV surveyor (four man-months); one UNV accountant (42 man-months); internal travel costs; and construction equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	5 212 600
Training	200 000
Equipment	270 000
Miscellaneous	170 000
Total	5 862 600

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7163

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNCDF ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MOXAMBIQUE

IPF: (4TH Cycle) $66 090 000
IPF: (5th Cycle) $92 969 000
(MOZ/89/C02) - Road Rehabilitation in the Province of Nampula

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	23 October 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed co-operating agency:	UNDP
Government implementing agency:	National Directorate of Roads and Bridges (Ministry of Construction and Water)
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$5 452 000
Source of funds:	General Resources

Project background

Mozambique is an emergency situation and the fourth Emergency Appeal by the Government with United Nations assistance is being implemented as the Emergency Programme (EP). To address the structural and sectoral economic problems in Mozambique, the Government has adopted an Economic and Social Rehabilitation Programme (ESRP). The ESRP has a number of policies to revitalize rural commerce, improve food security, and rehabilitate the transport sector. The Government's strategy is focused on the recovery of the agricultural sector, in particular, the family sector where the incidence of poverty is especially severe and the potential for growth greatest. A key element of the strategy is the revitalization of the trade linkages in the country for marketing and transport of crops and distribution of production inputs and consumer goods.

Government policy and donor assistance are being focused on priority sectors and geographical areas; the proposed UNCDF project is thus targeted on transport infrastructure and is located in four priority districts in the province of Nampula. The area is an important agricultural and fisheries zone, but is isolated from regional and international markets due to the rough conditions of roads and bridges. Some of the districts in the project area are completely cut off from marketing activities because of the existing situation. Improved roads and their maintenance should therefore lead to greater production and marketing. The proposed project seeks to replicate the execution of two successful labor intensive feeder road rehabilitation projects (MOZ/85/007) and (MOZ/89/009), financed by UNDP and executed by ILO-DNEP. It will also seek to complement another UNCDF project (MOZ/89/C01) Integrated Rural Development in Angoche, adopting an area development approach.

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Description of project

The project will contribute to the removal of one of the principal constraints to agricultural and rural rehabilitation in Mozambique by assisting in the implementation of a nationwide Feeder Road Programme. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (i) reconstruct primary roads in the east of Nampula Province to promote socio-economic development; (ii) re-establish the capacity for road construction and maintenance within the province using both equipment and labor intensive methods; and (iii) provide employment and training.

Project activities will include: (a) reconstructing 291 km of road to gravel standard and 60 km of road to compacted earth standard; (b) constructing and laying approximately 600 new culverts; (c) undertaking repairs to existing bridges and box culverts totalling approximately 190m of decking; (d) creating a planned routine maintenance system in operation on all the project roads upon completion of the reconstruction, based on labor-intensive, district-based units; (e) enhancing through on-the-job training of counterparts and operatives, the capacity of the Enterprise for Construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges, ECMEP and the National Directorate of Roads and Bridges, DNEP to construct and maintain rural roads; and (f) improving equipment maintenance and repair capabilities at Nampula and Angoche.

Community participation in maintenance activities will be initiated as soon as roads are rehabilitated by the project. During rehabilitation works, the equipment brigade will train and establish a District Maintenance Brigade. This brigade will be equipped with light machinery to undertake major repair works (broken bridges, realignments etc.). For day-to-day maintenance, the project will put in place a "lengthman" maintenance system based on labour-intensive methods. Local maintenance funds will be provided by the Government under a tariff system proposed by ROC's and local sale of food aid.

Inputs

The Government of Mozambique will finance the project to the extent of (US) $2,189,000 to cover local costs including suitable counterpart staff, supervisors, labor, operators, drivers, materials, fuels and oils, and provision of permanent military escorts.

UNCDF will procure new equipment through international competitive bidding process executed by DNEP, supply funds for spare parts, preliminary studies, materials, construction costs for housing, offices, stores and garages, the cost of a senior mechanic,. formulation and regular UNCDF monitoring and evaluation costs, contingencies and programme support costs.

UNDP will provide the technical assistance team and resources through the umbrella project (MOZ/91/007) Management Assistance to FRP (Phase I). The UNDP contribution relating specifically to the UNCDF project amounts to (US) $810,000, to finance the costs of a project manager, two road engineers, two mechanical foremen, a bridge engineer,m a UNV surveyor and a UNV accountant. WFP will supply food to the local project personnel as part of the above-mentioned UNDP/ILO project (MOZ/91/007). Other donors, especially SIDA, DANIDA, Swiss Co-operation and CIDA will contribute indirectly to the project through their support to upgrade the Provincial and National capacity of DNEP and ECMEP to execute road construction and maintenance programmes.

Financial data

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Missions(formulation, studies, monitoring and evaluation)	200 000
Senior Mechanical expert and internal travel	226 000
Spare parts	1 206 000
Construction and transportation equipment	3 300 000
Contingencies	370 000
Programme Support Costs	150 000
Total	5 452 000

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